

PRICE TWO PENCE

THE BRYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.

is order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.

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THE HOLY BIBLE, magnificently illustrated by
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HARDING'S DRAWING MODELS, complete in box,
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THE MODEL COPYBOOKS, superior to any in use, the early copies being in outline to guide the hand. Sold in sets of one dozen for 2s 6d. C. T. SANDON, Bookseller and Stationer, 324, George-street.

MUSIC, at greatly **REDUCED PRICES**, on SALE.

PIECES published at 4s.	charged at 1s. each.
" " 3s. 6d.	" 10d.
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For the convenience of purchasers, the above has been placed apart from the general stock of music, and is now ready for sale.

JAMES READING AND CO., 355, George-street.

KAIKOURA WALTZES, by Miss A. DREWE, just

R published; price 3s. 6d. per post 3s. 2d. To be had of all music-sellers. J. READING and CO. (late Reading and Wellbank), 356, George-street, Sydney.

5 QUIRES thick C. L. Note Paper, 1s; post free 1s 6d; 250 Lemon Wave Envelopes, 9d; post free 1s 3d; Foolscap B. Wave, best quality, 10s 6d per ream.

W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

PAPER'S Paper. 2s, 2s 6d, 5s, 6s, 7s per Ream. H. COOKE, Stationer, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN.
535, Kent-street.—The following subscriptions are acknowledged with thanks by the Treasurer:

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Subscriptions in aid of the above Institution will be thankfully acknowledged by W. DAY, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, or by
W. A. COOKE, Hon. Treasurer, 670, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB
RANDWICK SPRING MEETING, 1866.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

10th, 11th, and 12th September.

PATRON:
His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.

PRESIDENT:
The Hon. E. Dean Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.

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THE COMMITTEE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
Buchan Thomson, Esq.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The SHORTS (handicap) of 6 ssv. each, h. f., entrance for only if declared by the 14th August, with 50 ssv. added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1 mile. 18 sbs.

Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—The LADIES' CUP.—5 ssv. each, h. f., entrance for only if declared by the 14th August, with 50 ssv. added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1 mile. 18 sbs.

METROPOLITAN MAIDEN (handicap) of 200 sov. for all maiden horses (including winners of 2 yrs. stakes) at time of starting: 1 1/4 mile. 17 subs.

FOURTH RACE—To start at 4 p.m.—**THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES** (handicap) of 20 sov. each, 8 f. 4 f. declared by 1st August, 2 only if by 1st July, with 250 sov. added; for all horses; 2 miles. 33 subs.

FIFTH RACE—To start at 4 1/2 p.m.—**THE GREAT**

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The CRAVEN
PLATE of 100 sov., for three yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile
8 sub.
Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—PRINCE OF
WALES STAKES of 500 sov. each, with 50 sov. added, for
three yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile 14 sub.

Third Race.—To start at 3.15 p.m.—The A.J.C. (maroon) PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft., 24 only for those which declared on the Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1867, with 100 sov. from the A.J.C. added, for three yrs.; 1½ mils. 41 sobs.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—The SYDNEY HANDICAP of 10 sov. each, h. ft. or entrance fee only if declared by 14th August, with 100 sov. added, for three yrs. and upwards; 1½ mils. 12 sobs.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—**THE TRADES.**
MEN'S PLATE of 40 sov. added to a sweepstakes of 4 sov. each; for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1 mile. 14 lbs.
Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—**THE GRAND**

Third Race.—To start at 3.15 p.m.—**THE WAVERLEY**.—Handicap of 800 evs each, h. ft., or entrance fee only declared by 14th August, with 80 evs added, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile. 17 subs.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—**THE RANDWICK**.—Plate of 200 evs, for 3 yrs. and upwards; 3 miles, 6 fms. 17 subs.

Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45 p.m.—**THE PRINCE**.

ALFRED PLATE of 50 sovs, with a sweep of 2 sovs. each for 3 yrs. and upwards; 1½ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £80. If for £65 allowed £10.; £50, 16lb.; £40, 22lb.; £30, 28lb.; the second horse to receive the sweep, and be sold also by auction immediately after the winner. Any amount realised in excess of the upset prices to go to the fund. Entrance 1½ sovs to close at the ringing of the warning bell for this race.

CHARGES AT THE GATE FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE.	
	s. d.
Each person, on foot or in vehicle	1 0
Children, half-price	
Horsemen	2 6
Horses drawing	0 6
Pair of wheels	0 6
All horses found loose on the ground will be impounded.	
Admission to Saddleing Padlock and Grand Stand.	

By TICKETS, Gentlemen 10s. 6d. each
Ladies 5s. 0d. "
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Which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer; of Mr. Moffit, Stationer, Pitt-street, and at the office on the course.

Gentlemen's Tickets for the last three days, 21s.

No person shall be allowed to have rambling implements, in his possession, or to use them on the Course.

The admittance to the Course is subject to the regulations

being complied with. Any person infringing them, or any of them, will be liable to be ejected from the Course.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, September 5.)

THE great event of the past week was the SINGLETON SHOW. The Northern Agricultural Society has made a good start. Their show has been well considered and well maintained. Probably a few remarks upon the report, which appears in this impression, will prove as acceptable as anything else we could offer, and if we mix our commendation with a little fault finding, it will be taken all in good part. The show ground, a recent purchase of the society, is fairly arranged, though it might have been better. The horses would have been better in stalls along the Singleton side of the plot. This would have left abundance of room, provided the pavilion had been placed to the right or left of the entrance, for a large ring in the centre of the ground where the horses might have been judged, and walked, together with such of the cattle as would lead. Visitors would then have had such an opportunity of observing their paces and forms as they did not enjoy. Besides the tickets could have been affixed to the stalls, and would have been well seen there, instead of disfiguring the heads of the horses. If this arrangement is not possible, as it may not be everywhere, the ticket may be nailed to a staff driven into the ground to mark the standing place of each animal, and his head may be ornamented with a rosette of colour signifying the 1st or 2nd prize. The tickets upon the pens and as a rule placed out of reach of the hand, and quite within sight of the eye. They might, however, with advantage have been larger, and more informing. The society felt unable to venture on the issue of a catalogue. The absence of this instrument proved of course the occasion of much perplexity. No strangers could tell whose cattle or sheep were, nor whence they came, which had not gained a prize. There was room, also, for improvement in classification. It is very questionable, also, whether it is desirable for an animal to be entered in more than one class, except perhaps in the case of some special prizes. The allowance of the competition of the colonial with the imported cattle, which are in separate classes, is the source of much perplexity. It is the custom for gentlemen to offer special prizes. The custom is not without its advantages; but some persons, where the winner happens to have to pay the prize to himself, find it difficult to refrain from ill-natured remarks. To prevent these it is desirable that the prizes in every case should be considered and approved by the society before being placed upon the schedule. They will then be the society's and not the individuals'. All special prizes should be rejected which tend to promote any disturbance in the arrangements. The fact of an exhibitor winning his own prize should not arouse any unkind remarks—for the winner is certainly no gainer, and if he wins, it is an evidence that he stands first in that line. The possession of a five-legged horse might amuse himself with offering a prize for such a monstrosity, and winning it year after year; but the society would not place such a prize upon their list. It might seem desirable, however, to the society to encourage the production of silk, and to receive the offer of a prize from the only grower of silk in the district, but that in time it would draw other competitors. There are other forms of business puffing in regard to which an agricultural society should exercise a wise discretion—we refer to the reception of manure prizes from manure dealers, for roots and grain, &c., grown by means of certain manurial aids. In case the prize be accepted the name of the giver should be suppressed.

Mr. Danahy's offer of a prize for an essay treating of the species and cultivation of grasses best adapted to colonial pastures, has at length drawn a response. One essay has been sent in, but no award has been made yet. An offer of a prize which appeared for several years upon the schedule of the Hunter River Association without eliciting a competitor, is discontinued. We refer to a prize for the best cultivated farm. This is an excellent object. At the coming meeting of the New South Wales Society there might be two prizes offered by private individuals, one for the best farm of a certain area in the county of Cumberland, or any other county, another for the best dairy farm in the Camden or Illawarra districts. Supporting these to be £20 or £25 each, the honour would be worth contesting.

Now for a word or two about judges and judgeship. It is whispered about that some of the judges do not feel very well satisfied with their treatment at Singleton, and left in a huff when their duties were over. This, doubtless, if it is a fact, is referable to misconception and oversight. But if the decisions of a society are to be respected competent and highly respectable men must be selected as judges, and in order to secure such men from time to time they must invariably be treated with great consideration. If the society cannot afford to engage apartments for them, care should be taken to find them comfortable quarters, especially when they come from a distance, and are strangers. They should be met on arrival, and shown to the apartments selected for them, and on the ground a tent should be set apart for their special use, provided with refreshments and a person in attendance. The society may bring the deer presented with a ticket for dinner, if there be one, and some one should be deputed to see to the comfort of their departure. Where the funds do not allow of the payment of their expenses these are the least attentions that can be paid to gentlemen who put themselves to serious inconvenience to discharge duties for which they often get very little thanks.

It is very desirable that the judges of the various sections of the show should be presented, before they commence their work, with instructions showing what the objects of the society are in reference to the animals or the other exhibits which are exposed for award. The aim of every society is to introduce improved modes of cultivation, new or improved breeds of cattle, &c., &c., and these objects should be clearly set forth, so that a judge, unacquainted with the special designs of the society, may bring his decisions into accordance with them. It is scarcely necessary to insist on the importance of selecting men to judge who are really competent to discharge their duties. Some men are ever ready to impute base motives to the very persons they have invited to award their prizes, should these awards happen to go against themselves. An amusing instance fell lately within our knowledge. We were speaking with the owner of a thoroughbred horse when the certificates were being handed round. He saw what he thought to be a first prize certificate handed to the horse of a competitor. "There," he said, "I knew it would be so, I heard how it would go last night! There is always a lot of favoritism to contend with—these shows—the best horse rarely stands first." We took the opportunity to remonstrate, while approaching the object of offence—"Suppose you were judge, would you set impartially or partially?"

"With the strictest impartiality," our companion replied. Then, why, we said, should you doubt the probability of men who have been so kind as to come from a distance, and at their own charges, to act as judges. Do you not throw discredit on your own judgment more than upon theirs by suspecting them? The best of it yet remains to be told. When we arrived at the horse on which the certificate hung, we read *Second Prize*, and turning to his owner, we found it distinguished by the *First Prize*. He looked repressed, and we left him with a smile.

Sometimes, however, an unfortunate choice will be made. The implement awards at Singleton did not show much sagacity on the part of the gentlemen selected to distribute the honours. The prize offered for the best collection of farming implements, the property of one person, might certainly have found a more fitting resting place. The collection of implements distinguished as the best by the judges fell behind a competing collection in value, in importance, and in condition. The judges could scarcely have known the merits of the machines in the unpurged collection. The decision in the case of the tube wells is still more indicative of their want of converse with matters of this sort. There could be no two opinions about the merits of the two wells put in competition. If it is true that water is forty feet below the surface, where these two wells were placed, the prize well could not have brought it up, while Mr. Keene's could. A stratum of rock would have proved an impassable barrier to the prize well, but none at all to Mr. Keene's. The one was an efficient machine, capable of bringing water from any reasonable depth; the other was more of a toy, which might raise it in boggy situations, or where the surface was twenty or twenty-five feet of the surface. We say nothing against the usefulness of the prize well, but we maintain that they will scarcely admit of comparison. According to our opinion this is a blunder, and a blunder which a society cannot afford to make. If the weight of their decisions is impugned, it is all up with their influence. The public will not trust them, and the exhibitors will not submit to them. In this case the matter is not serious, but it might have been. Had Mr. Keene been in the tide of prosperity as a pump-maker, and made great outlay in anticipation of orders on the exhibition of this, which we call new invention, he would have suffered serious wrong by such a decision. As it is, he is not a pump-maker, and cares nothing about it. Our only regret is that the society should have shown the care that must be exercised in the choice of judges, and how much must be exercised by the judges themselves to inform themselves thoroughly concerning the merits of the exhibits that come before them. The duty is a very responsible one, for, to a certain extent, the exhibitors place their business reputation in the hands of the judges. It is not necessary, however, to pursue this subject further.

The Journal and Scientific Committee of the New South Wales Society have commenced operations briskly with an attempt to secure a monthly return of temperature and rainfall from the principal districts of the colony for the journal. They have also placed themselves in correspondence with the principal agricultural societies of France relative to the medium, have requested photographs of the disease, and offered photographs in return of the disease, which the orange is subject in this colony. They have also requested information from the Agricultural Society of Natal relative to the experience of the imphee growers in that colony. We learn, too, that the Exhibition Committee is busy upon the prize schedule. The prizes offered are not to fall far short of £1000.

The stud sheep question raised in Riverina is settled for six months at any rate by the Minister for Lands, who decides that things shall remain as they are. The *Pastoral Times* says that a resolution has been passed at a Board of the Sheep Directors "which will have the effect of doing away, to a great extent, with the urgent necessity of introducing stud sheep from the Hunter River Association without eliciting a competitor, is discontinued. We refer to a prize for the best cultivated farm. This is an excellent object. At the coming meeting of the New South Wales Society there might be two prizes offered by private individuals, one for the best farm of a certain area in the county of Cumberland, or any other county, another for the best dairy farm in the Camden or Illawarra districts. Supporting these to be £20 or £25 each, the honour would be worth contesting.

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THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

XVIII.

THE PRODUCTION OF KEROSENE.

The Petrolia Vale Kerosene Works are the first in importance to the colony at the present time. They are situated about four and a half miles north-west from the Railway station, at One Tree Hill, from which they may be reached direct by a road passable for a horseman or pedestrian, but not for vehicles. The locality is described in a way that will be better understood by the general reader, however, we will take the old and well-known route, and start from the Railway station. This road runs down into Rockley along the side of a spur of Mt. Victoria. As this road is descended the traveller will see across the valley which lies on his right hand, an immense range the counterpart of what the one he is now travelling is, before the hand of man made it what it now is. Almost from the summit for a sheer depth of some three hundred feet the sides of this ridge or nude bluff rock stand up perpendicularly like giant walls, and the road is a narrow strip of earth, which is a rampart against some Titanic invader. The road opens out at the top, and there is a rather more than half a mile across. Eastward of it again, or still further to the right of the main western range, another mountain spur starts out from the main range, and terminates in Mount York, down which, at one time, the main Western Road was brought. Beyond this, still going eastward, is another mountain headland, the last of the group which start out from the mass of mountains, which in the aggregate form the Petrolia Vale. This is the Petrolia Vale. It is a small, rounded hill, about three miles long, and not quite half a mile wide, through the middle of which runs a stream, which is the source of the Petrolia Vale. This stream gradually collects other streams in its passage, at last finds its way into the Lachlan. This is the Petrolia Vale. It is a small, rounded hill, about three miles long, and not quite half a mile wide, through the middle of which runs a stream, which is the source of the Petrolia Vale. This stream gradually collects other streams in its passage, at last finds its way into the Lachlan. This is the Petrolia Vale. It is a small, rounded hill, about three miles long, and not quite half a mile wide, through the middle of which runs a stream, which is the source of the Petrolia Vale. This stream gradually collects other streams in its passage, at last finds its way into the Lachlan. This is the Petrolia Vale. It is a small, rounded hill, about three miles long, and not quite half a mile wide, through the middle of which runs a stream, which is the source of the Petrolia Vale. This stream gradually collects other streams in its passage, at last finds its way into the Lachlan. 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Adelaide reaches 14 bushels 28 lbs. five years, and sinks to 2 bushels 41 lbs. 8, and to 9 bushels 19 lbs. in 1865-6. Slightly exceeds 14 bushels on two occasions; thinking to 5, 7, and 10 bushels in 1861-2; Gawler reaches 14 bushels once, and sinks to 2 bushels 10 lbs. in 1861-2. Adelaide exceeds 2, 5, 10, and 12 bushels in exceeding 1861-2. Hindmarsh exceeds 14 bushels on two occasions. Adelaide exceeds 3 bushels 56 lbs. The counties of Adelaide and Hindmarsh have the least area of wheat. Thus Robe, with 563 acres; region average exceeding 23 bushels in 22 in 1865-6, 15 in 1861-6, and 15 in 1863-4, and Grey with 17,939 acres, ranging between 10 bushels 36 lbs. and 19 bushels 33 lbs. Thus it is seen that the counties where wheat is most abundant suffer most severely from the drought. This may be considered due to some measure to the prevalence of the drought that where diseased wheat is plentiful, it is since it is agreed that a proposition that is true is not a proposition that is true.

Business must exist in the plant before the will attack it, this must be induced by influences favoured by the farmers. It is to be regretted that the locally sick crops have been so hazardous a crop as to command itself by its own success, and to multiply might so by prevalent opinion, that to divide the risk amongst several crops would settle it all upon one. The difference between the two courses is the difference between a careful business and speculation. For grain and for green forage maize is to be utterly abandoned. Now that this is shown to produce excellent mail, it might be grown only for feeding. Barley increased since 1857. Area of grasses decreased from 1828 acres in 1866-67 to 1867-8. The area under fruit trees largely increased, being now 2563 acres; and the extent of garden land has been greater than in the vineyards of South Australia have since 1865-6, consisting now of 6209 acres.

[illegible]

the following observations were noted on the 18th. No great atmospheric disturbance was observed. A south-westerly gale, veering to south, set in at 9 a.m. on the evening of the 18th. It was a gale of considerable force, and of considerable lineal strength, and in no respect different from any other gale of the season. The moon was in the sky. On the afternoon of the 18th the sky was favourable for viewing the eclipse. Heavy masses of clouds, however, came in from the west, and from the spray flying about prevented the sun from being seen for fifteen minutes before the moon's shadow was seen. The sun, it was said, was at one of its greatest distances from the earth, the sun being with the eye unprotected, its brightness not being so great as it is when it is full. The sun seemed to be more prominent than usual. The first contact of the moon's shadow with the sun was at 1.50 p.m. The shadow was cast, in a crescent form, on the right hand side of the sun. The shadow gradually increased until it was at 2.15 p.m. when it was at its greatest. The sun was lost to view by intervening clouds. The sun was with great brilliancy during the time the shadow was seen.

[illegible]

up to see the deceased. He attended himself to the burial, but in *great pain* he attended; the abdomen, and back as high as the neck, and also the hands, were also badly sealed; the face, however, was not so much affected. Remedies, and laid directions for the child's treatment, took on the following morning, he was called to see the child, but he died, the child was still sinking fast; he was of opinion that death occurred by the seals. The young returned to his mother, who died the next day, and died of internally received.

ARTHUR S. SPELTA, Secy. An announcement was made in the columns of Saturday by which the Anti-Slavery Aid Society of New South Wales were happy to hear that the *Anti-Slavery Standard* had been published in *Spelta*. This grain is the south of Germany and Switzerland, where it is known by the name of *Spelta*. The grain is known by the name of *Spelta*. It is believed, is the correct appellation in the same sense, and in an exactly similar manner, as the grain is known by the name of *Spelta*. It is to be taken off a very simple process before it is converted into flour, which is equal to the best of flour. The grain is known by the name of *Spelta* and the grain has never been known to become rye.

THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH. The *Standard* states that the Mayor of Portsmouth Sir Daniel Cooper (Bart.), Sir James Simpson (Bart.), Sir John Lubbock (Bart.), and Sir John Lubbock (Bart.), the present members for Portsmouth, will be seen at that borough.

NEW YORK, July 10.

A good portrait of Captain Speedy, lately on a Sydney. He is attired in a Babylonian costume.

NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The issue of the 17th July says:—"All the London papers have been authorised to state that Sir James Fergusson, announced by the *Ozel*, that Sir James Fergusson, the government either of South Australia or of Victoria."

PANAMA STEAMERS.—The *New Zealand Advertiser* states that the commander of the Imperial war steamer has arrived in Wellington, commissioned by the Government to negotiate with the New Zealand Government and Captain Benson about the Panama calling at Tahiti, or a branch line to that colony. The arrival of a French consul at this port is also part of our naval visitor's mission. The *Durak* is in Auckland for some two months past."

CHINA.

The *Oregonian* Mail up to July 24, we take the following of general news from the United States foundation-stone of an Episcopal Church has been Hinkley.

We are entertained by last purchaser of Bonanza of raising her highness.

master of the clipper Mattland has been censured for avarice; but high testimony is borne to his ability character.

R. Alcock has written more despatches on matters tested with the Customs rules. They are more courteous than the previous ones, and the result is more better than the former ones, and the result is more better than the former ones, and the result is more better than the former ones.

interesting despatch from the Germans to the U.S. consul Wachsnet regarding the U.S. schooner General Leona, destroyed by the Germans some two years since, and the schooner. They throw the whole blame on the U.S. schooner.

gold covally have been sent against the rebels in Chi and Northern Shantung. Generals Le and we have been sent to the Governor-General Kweng and Shames, and Two-hing-ha is made of in-Chief of the northern army.

statement that Major da Ponte Horta, governor of had been dismissed a General, the Portuguese nation having "accepted his resignation."

Inspector of police has been convicted of receiving

had elapsed, twelve of the crew were killed, cut and thrown overboard; the second mate was killed on the top-gallant forecaste while fighting with one of the ship's crew who shot him with a live iron ball. The two remaining dead men were placed in trunks after sixty days' torture, driving him up his head, &c. was killed about a week before the ship arrived off the coast of China. It comes the most horrid part of the story. Two crews on board had a free fight, and in less than an hour fifty were killed, and had their heads cut off. Each they were placed in boxes, and put in the ship's hold. After sixty days' wretchedness, and to add to the captain's wife was placed in the trunk dead, treated with the greatest kindness. The greatest of Coelies had been pirate."

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WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

VALUABLE CITY FREEHOLD.
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Between Railway and Crown streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th September, at 11 o'clock.

All allotment of land having the following frontages:—30 feet 2 inches to the South Head Road, 31 feet to Burton-street, and an average depth of about 76 feet to the South Head Road. The lots are numbered 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854

APARTMENTS—Balcony Sitting and Bed Room for a lady and gentleman. Bachelors. 11, Stanley-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, 3 unfurnished rooms, with use of kitchen. Church-hill, corner Gloucester-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 303, Macquarie-street, nearly opposite Domain Gate.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS Vacant, with bath-room. Belmore House, 56, Wynyard-square Belmore.

HOME for one Boarder, with an English Lady, 291, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

APARTMENTS for a Gentleman, private family, comfortable house, Darlinghurst. Address Hous, and a's, George-street.

SHEPILD, within five minutes' walk of the Station.—To LET, a convenient Family RESIDENCE of six rooms, replete with every comfort, coasehouse and all the modern comforts, and man's room. Apply to Mr. Beckett, 229, Macquarie-street, before 10 a.m., and between 3 and 5 p.m.

PALMIST.—To LET, in Palm-street, within six minutes' walk of the ferry, a COTTAGE of six

DOUBLE BAY.—Small COTTAGE to LET. EDGECLEIFFE ROAD.—Good Building SITES LET or Sell. Apply to Lennan and Coes, 139, Pitt-st.

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MOUNTAIN AIR, WOODFORD (late Buss's).—APARTMENTS vacant. J. Shind.

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E. L. B. Mahon.

NO LET, 3 COTTAGES, St. Leonard's; 2 SHOPS,
Botany Road. S. J. Reid, 65, George-street.

NO LET, No. 192, Ten-room-terrace, Forbes-street, 4
rooms, kitchen, verandah, balcony, &c.

NO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 674, Bridge-street.
Apply L. and E. Horsden.

NO LET, 3 and 4 roomed HOUSES, with water and
yards. Apply Ullimo House, Ullimo.

NO LET, COACHHOUSE and Stables, Wynyard-
road, much room. Apply to Captain, Lowry-road.

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cent. Inquire near the station.

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NO LET, HOUSE, in Forbes-street, Darlington.
 Apply Furniture Stores, opposite St. Bonifacii.
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 every convenience for a respectable family, always
 ready to let, only on application to Mr. Challoner,
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NO LET, A FARM, near Hinton, Hunter River, known as Burwood, lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel

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gas and water laid on. For particulars and key apply to
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NO LET, or for SALE, a beautiful Italian VILLA, near St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, with about **acre of ground, coach-house, stables, &c.; terms, liberal.** A concession can be given about the 15th instant. Apply to

TO LET, comfortable extensive Family HOUSE, suitable for merchant's residence, having a large three-story stone store at the rear, with all requirements, next to Shaw's, 81, Lower George-street North; undergone thorough repainting and cleaning, and in best possible condition.

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